

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

1.) Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

The Examiner rejected claims 28-32, 34-35, 39, 46-47 and 53 as being unpatentable over Lalitha (US 20030112791) in view of Kredo, *et al.* (US 6816578 B1); claims 33, 37-38 and 43 as being unpatentable over Lalitha in view of Kredo and further in view of Rhie, *et al.* (US 5953392 A); claim 36 as being unpatentable over Lalitha in view of Kredo and further in view of Groner, *et al.* (US 6507643 B1); and, claims 40-42, 44-45, 48-52 and 54 as being unpatentable over Lalitha in view of Kredo and further in view of Gong, *et al.* (US 7177814 B2). The Applicant traverses the rejections.

Claim 28 recites:

28. A system for allowing multi-modal access of content over a global data communications network using a mobile station (MS) with a user agent, a proxy server, and a telephony platform, wherein:

said mobile station is a dual mode station supporting concurrent voice and data sessions;

said proxy server comprises an enhanced functionality for supporting voice browsing;

said telephony platform comprises an Automatic Speech Recognizer (ASR) and is operative to convert text messages to speech;

key elements are predefined and indicated in the original web content; and

when the proxy server recognizes/extracts said key elements, using predefined rules, it triggers voice browsing, such that arbitrary web content can be accessed by voice commands without requiring conversion of the web content. (emphasis added)

The Applicant's invention is characterized by voice browsing of web content via a mobile station; *i.e.*, the voice *of the user of the mobile station* is interpreted to browse web content. In addition, the invention is characterized by the activation of voice browsing, in accordance with predefined rules, when a proxy server (intermediate to the mobile station and the web server) recognizes/extracts key elements in web content. These elements of Applicant's invention are not taught by the prior art.

In responding to Applicant's arguments submitted in response to the prior Office Action, the Examiner states that Lalitha teaches "a microphone . . . for converting a

voice signal to an electrical signal." That statement is true, but the Examiner reads too much into the teachings of Lalitha. The portion of Lalitha to which the Examiner refers merely describes the conventional aspects of a mobile telephone which, necessarily, includes a microphone for conventional voice communications. Lalitha, however, does not disclose the use of voice commands from the mobile telephone for web browsing. Lalitha teaches sending an audio version of a privacy policy to a mobile station. It does not teach sending voice commands from a mobile station to control web browsing.

Furthermore, Lalitha does not disclose the activation of voice browsing, in accordance with predefined rules, when a proxy server (intermediate to the mobile station and the web server) recognizes/extracts key elements in web content. This aspect of the invention can be used, for example, to interact with the content of a web page using voice commands. For example, a web page might include embedded elements ("key elements") that, when interpreted by the proxy server, trigger the activation of voice browsing. Kredo fails to overcome the deficiencies of Lalitha.

Kredo teaches an instant messaging (IM) system in which one party to an IM conversation uses a telephone through which such party can receive and send audible messages; received text messages are converted to audible speech and sent messages are converted to text. (Column 2, line 5, *et seq.*) The audible responses of the telephone user, however, are not used for voice browsing of web content. Furthermore, since Kredo fails to disclose the use of voice commands to interact with web content, it likewise fails to teach the activation of voice browsing, in accordance with predefined rules, when a proxy server (intermediate to the mobile station and the web server) recognizes/extracts key elements in web content. Therefore, Kredo fails to overcome the deficiencies of Lalitha and, therefore, claim 28 is not obvious in view of the combination of those references.

In rejecting claim 28, the Examiner has elected to pick and choose from the prior art those references which he believes teach the *individual* limitations of Applicant's claimed invention, without regard to the invention as-a-whole. This approach is improper. All invention are, *necessarily*, combinations of known elements – only God works from scratch. The proper inquiry is whether the *invention*, as a whole, is taught

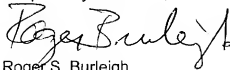
by the prior art. In the instant case, the Examiner has not provided any support for combining the various references to arrive at the invention claimed by the Applicant, including all of the claim limitations in combination. Therefore, the Examiner has not established a *prima facie* case of obviousness of claim 28. Furthermore, whereas claims 29-52 are dependent from claim 28, and include the limitations thereof, the Examiner has also not established a *prima facie* case of obviousness of those claims. Whereas claims 53 and 54 recite limitations analogous to those of claim 28, those claims are also not obvious over Lalitha in view of Kredo, or further in view of Gong.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing remarks, the Applicant believes all of the claims currently pending in the Application to be in a condition for allowance. The Applicant, therefore, respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw all rejections and issue a Notice of Allowance for claims 28-54.

The Applicant requests a telephonic interview if the Examiner has any questions or requires any additional information that would further or expedite the prosecution of the Application.

Respectfully submitted,



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